Chapter 3

The changing context of adoption

Cas O'Neill, Paul Ban and Susan Gair

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Chapter summary

Adoption is a process where adoptive parents legally become the parents of a child who ceases to be the child of his or her existing parents. Legislation differs across Australian States and Territories. Up until the 1970s adoption involved the severance of ties between a child and their birth parents in a 'closed' adoption bound by secrecy. The introduction of the Commonwealth Supporting Mother's Benefit in 1973, and growing demands for information from adopted adults and birth mothers, led to substantial changes in adoption practice. From that time there has been a huge decrease in the numbers of



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Additional reading

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Websites

No claim is made as to the accuracy or authenticity of the content of the sites suggested in this chapter. Site addresses change – if the address is no longer accurate, search using keywords or the title of the organisation concerned.

State/Territory adoption provisions and requirements can be found at the department websites in each jurisdiction:

NSW <www.community.nsw.gov.au/DOCS/HOMEPAGE/HOME.html>

Qld <www.qld.gov.au/services_for_queenslanders/health_and_communities>

SA <www.familiesandcommunities.sa.gov.au>

Tas <www.dhhs.tas.gov.au>

Vic <www.office-for-children.vic.gov.au/placement-support/family-records>

WA <www.community.wa.gov.au/DFC/Resources/Adoption>

ACT <www.dhcs.act.gov.au>

NT <www.nt.gov.au/health/index.shtml>

Association of Relinquishing Mothers <www.parentfinders.org/International.htm> and <mc2.vicnet.net.au/home/arms/index.html>

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare <www.aihw.gov.au>

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Notes

- 1 The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Citizenship regulates the entry of non-citizen children into Australia. The AustLII website provides access to State and Territory adoption legislation, see <www.austlii.edu.au>.
- See, for example, the *Adoption Act 1984* (Vic) s 59A which provides that, where the parties agree and the circumstances make it desirable, an adoption order may include conditions providing for ongoing access for the birth parents and/or exchange of information between the adoptive and birth family on an ongoing basis. See also 'Provisions for "open" adoptions' in AIHW 2011, Appendix B2.
- 3 See 'Summary of legislation' in AIHW 2011, Appendix B1.
- 4 See House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Human Services, 2005, Overseas Adoption in Australia, AGPS, Canberra, a key recommendation of

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- which was for the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department to take primary responsibility for the establishment and management of Australia's intercountry adoption programs. This report is available at <www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/fhs/adoption/report.htm>.
- 5 A list of all countries party to the Hague Convention is found in AIHW 2011, Appendix C.
- Ratifying the Hague Convention is meant to add another layer of protection for children in that minimum processes must be adhered to in order to prove that the child is legally available for adoption and not trafficked, and that the adoptive parents have not had any additional monies extorted to pay for the child or the process. The countries with which Australia has bilateral agreements do have minimum standards that address these factors and as such these agreements are said to be 'Hague compliant'. The Hague Convention, however, guarantees government-to-government involvement rather than involvement with private contracted agencies (AIHW 2011: 2.2).
- 7 See AIHW, 2011.
- 8 See, for example, the *Adoption Act* 2000 (NSW), which at s 30 provides that an adoption order in favour of a step parent cannot be made unless:
 - (a) the child is at least 5 years old, and
 - (b) the step parent has lived with the child and the child's birth or adoptive parent for a continuous period of not less than 3 years immediately before the application for the adoption order, and
 - (c) specific consent to the adoption of the child by the step parent has been given in accordance with this Act by the appropriate persons, and
 - (d) the Court is satisfied that the making of the adoption order is clearly preferable in the best interests of the child to any other action that could be taken by law in relation to the child.
- 9 Victorian Law Reform Commission, 2007, Assisted Reproductive Technology and Adoption, Final report <www.lawreform.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Law+ Reform/Find/Publications>. Victoria has requested that the 2008 Community and Disability Ministers' Conference examine aspects of adoption, including policy and legislation regarding eligibility and suitability to adopt.
- 10 Section 320 of the *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005* (Vic) provides that a permanent care order may be made in relation to any person approved as suitable to have custody and guardianship of the child. Section 3 defines persons to include domestic partner living 'as a couple on a genuine domestic basis (irrespective of gender)'.
- 11 For a discussion of both sides of this debate, see the Gay and Lesbian Equality (galewa) website <www.galewa.asn.au>.
- 12 Approved adoption agencies are listed under the 'Adoption' section in Fitzroy Legal Service, 2014, *The Law Handbook*, Fitzroy Legal Service, Melbourne. They are also listed at <www.cyf.vic.gov.au/adoption-permanent-care>.